

generation to put an inferior type of medical man into their socialistic scheme for political medicine. . . .

Of course the politicians, the Doctors of Philosophy and the social planners are fully conversant with all of this. It is up to Scientific Medicine to see that the victims of this diabolical scheme, namely the people of California and the nation are equally conversant. . . .

For the untiring efforts of the California Medical Association in behalf of Scientific Medicine the Medical men of the Armed Forces salute you.

I have every confidence that with your unfaltering assiduity for work the people of California will be duly informed as to the facts about Socialized Medicine in all of its pristine glory. . . .

With kindest personal regards, I am

Respectfully yours,

(NAME)

Fleet Post Office,  
San Francisco, California.

### Alabama's Venereal Disease Program

An article by June Stafford in "Science Service" gives the following information:

For 45 days, Birmingham, Alabama, recently was the focal point for the first step in an unique mass attack on syphilis and gonorrhea launched by the State of Alabama.

The campaign, which started off with a survey in Birmingham and Jefferson counties May 15-June 30, was originated when the Alabama State Legislature, at the instigation of State Senator Bruce Henderson, Wilcox County plantation owner, passed a law requiring all persons in the State between the ages of 14 and 50 to have a blood examination, and those having syphilis to get treatment either from a physician or free through the State Health Department. Huge posters lined the streets of cities in the two counties:

"Penicillin Cures Gonorrhea (The Great Crippler and Sterilizer) in Four Hours."

"Syphilis Can Be Treated with Penicillin in Nine Days." Other messages point out that the penicillin is free.

The campaign was held with the aid of the U. S.

Public Health Service, which developed the techniques and supplied equipment adequate for such a large-scale task. . . .

To make the blood tests on every 14-to-50-year-old in Birmingham and Jefferson county (there are 300,000 of them), teams of skilled blood-testers were sent down from the U. S. Marine Hospital at Staten Island.

"Willow Run" was the name they gave to the blood-test laboratory set up here—the world's largest—because of the volume of work done and the assembly line procedure.

Physically, the laboratory was not so large. But it was equipped and staffed to make 20,000 blood tests a day. At the start of the campaign, when only 5,000 tests were being done daily, the staff had finished work by 2 p.m. Working at a snail's pace, the skilled blood-testing teams could each do 3,200 tests a day. By the end of the second week of the campaign, 95,600 blood samples had been tested for syphilis. . . .

*Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850).*—In his mode of living Balzac followed a strict but unwholesome régime during periods of literary production. He ate little, chiefly fruit; he drank strong coffee and Vouvray wine. Rest and relaxation were limited to five or six hours of sleep, and an hour's bath daily. Little wonder that such constant strain broke his physical endurance. Had he been as much devoted to Hygeia as to the literary Muse, his working life might have been lengthened—yet he produced ninety-seven volumes of imperishable prose in twenty years.—Warner's *Calendar of Medical History*.

*Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827).*—The tragic ear disease that affected Beethoven first appeared at 26 and became progressively worse, until at 44 he could no longer hear the orchestra he was conducting. Beethoven, desperate at first, railed against his fate and even contemplated suicide. But as the tumult within him died, his musical genius triumphed. Some of his finest symphonies were written while he was totally deaf. And though Beethoven suffered much pain and misery in his life, his noble music is for the most part serene and optimistic.—Warner's *Calendar of Medical History*.

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### Communicable Diseases—Incubation Periods

*Morbidity and Mortality Report—From the Department of Health, City of Los Angeles*

NAME OF DISEASE	INCUBATION PERIOD FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
Chancroid.....	1 to 10 days, usually 3 to 5 days.
Chickenpox.....	2 to 3 weeks.
Diarrhea of the Newborn, Epidemic.....	2 to 21 days, most frequently 6 to 7 days.
Diphtheria.....	Usually 2 to 5 days.
Dysentery, Bacillary.....	1 to 7 days, usually less than 4 days.
Food Infections (Salmonellosis).....	6 to 48 hours, usually about 24 hours.
Food Poisoning (Bacterial Intoxications).....	½ hour to 4 hours, usually 2 to 4 hours.
Botulism.....	18 to 36 hours.
German Measles.....	14 to 21 days, usually about 16 days.
Gonorrhea.....	1 to 8 days, rarely longer, usually 3 to 5 days.
Hemorrhagic Jaundice.....	4 to 19 days, average 9 to 10 days.
Influenza.....	Short, usually 24 to 72 hours.
Lymphogranuloma Venereum.....	1 to 4 weeks. Glandular enlargement appears in from 10 to 50 days.
Measles (Rubeola).....	About 10 days from date of exposure to onset of fever; 13 to 15 days until rash.
Meningococcus Meningitis.....	Generally considered to be 2 to 10 days, usually 7 days.
Mumps.....	From 12 to 26 days. 18 days accepted as usual.
Paratyphoid Fever.....	1 to 10 days; somewhat longer for paratyphoid A fever than B or C.
Portusiss (Whooping Cough).....	Commonly 7 days, almost uniformly within 10 days and not exceeding 21 days.
Pneumonia.....	Believed to be short, usually 1 to 3 days, not well determined.
Pollomyelitis.....	Considered to be 7 to 14 days.
Rabies.....	Usually 2 to 6 weeks. May be prolonged to 6 months or even longer.
Typhus.....	From 6 to 15 days, commonly 12 days.
Smallpox.....	7 to 16 days, commonly 12 days. May be 21 days.
Scarlet Fever.....	Short, usually 2 to 5 days.
Syphilis.....	About 3 weeks, minimum 10 days, occasionally 6 weeks or longer.
Tetanus.....	Commonly 4 days to 3 weeks, dependent somewhat upon the character, extent and location of the wound. Longer periods of incubation have been noted.
Trichinosis.....	Usually 6 to 7 days after ingestion of infective meat. G.I. symptoms may appear in 24 hours.
Typhoid Fever.....	From 3 to 38 days, usually 7 to 14 days.
Undulant Fever.....	6 to 30 days or more.